

ADAMS SENTINEL.

ROBERT C. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. IX.

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NO. 86.

POETRY.

From the Downing Gazette.

THE BIBLE.

Go fling the gaudy robe aside,
Unbind the jewels from thy hair,
And casting thoughts of earth away,
O maiden! bend thy heart in prayer,
And turn thee to the page of truth,
There seek the guiding love of heaven,
Counsel that well may guard thy youth,
And teach the love to mortals given.

Let man with haughty spirit dare
The sacred word of God to scorn,
And scoffing hopes of comfort there;
From all its blessed precepts turn;
But ne'er should woman, weak and frail,
Dare cast her guiding chart aside;
When earthly hopes so often fail,
Where shall she turn on earth beside?

When the heart is sad and lone,
And weary the spirit droops,
And blessings perish one by one,
As pass away our youthful hopes—
Where should the drooping spirit turn,
But to that page of sacred truth,
Where wisdom may true knowledge learn,
And age know brighter hopes than youth?

EMBELLANEOUS.

From the Frederick Herald.

BREACH OF THE MARRIAGE PROMISE.

UMBCHAIR vs. BOLLENBACHER.

"Had I known that woman's love
Had been so hard, so ill to win,
I had never offered her 'bobs, not gold,'
Or a beautiful gilt breast pin."

Hogg improved.

We regret to state that the influence of the late decision of a New York jury, which compelled a lady to pay one thousand dollars for jilting her first lover, when a more advantageous match offered, has invaded our quiet community and attempted to stain our halls of justice with the same indelible disgrace which rests on the courts of New York. But, thanks to the firmness and dignity of the judiciary of Frederick—and double thanks to the spirit of gallantry which pervades this community, "the age of chivalry is not gone"—for here, at least, the privileges of woman are imprescriptible, and she can jilt or flirt, make promises or break them in defiance of John Doe and Richard Roe, those crusty old bachelors, who thrust themselves into every suit, in defiance of the rules of the court of Hymen, for the impudent purpose of exposing love letters and broken hearts.

The parties to this love suit, the decision of which is so honorable to the county of Frederick and the spirit of gallantry, were John Umbaugh and Julia Bollenbacher, both natives of the "Fader-land." Julia is an interesting young lady, who has just bid "good bye" to her teens, and stands arrayed in all the blushing charms of ripe womanhood. A bright eye filled with the artillery of Cupid, lights up a cheek whose rich hue would remind you of a pulpit cushion, did not a row of pearly teeth, which obtrude themselves upon your notice when she blushes, suggest a cabbage rose encircled by a snow-flake, as a happy emblem. Her bust, though not as graceful as that of Juno, sets off a form that ladies could not counterfeit, though aided by the head of the Church! and all the appliances of that female Phidias, Madame Cantello. Her foot, the true test of aristocracy, and to us the most graceful appendage of the female figure, would not, perhaps, permit the primroses to raise their heads after it had pressed them, is yet sufficiently graceful to win hearts in a waltz, as we shall presently show.

John Umbaugh, the other party to the suit, is, probably, ten years older than Julia, and has just such a face and figure as a man should have, who is so much spirited as to prosecute a poor girl for love presents. That is, he is as ugly as a snapping turtle and with the disposition of one, if we can form an opinion of it from his conduct during the trial.

With this brief description of the personages, let us proceed to the facts of the case. Umbaugh, it appears, had long signed for Julia, who was not disposed to listen to his suit, but repulsed him in all his attempts, "proper and improper," and he was about to give up in despair, when he was encouraged to persevere by the following incident: Our readers are aware that the vicinity of "The Depot" was, during the last winter and spring, the scene of much gaiety. One of the buildings in that neighborhood was splendidly fitted up as a ball-room, and the floor carefully swept on every ball-night for the reception of company to witness the waltzing of certain German ladies and gentlemen, who repaired thither for their own amusement. To this ball room strangers were admitted on paying twenty-five cents, with the privilege of waltzing with any of the fair ones, provided they treated to cakes and cider, which were to be had at the bar in a corner of the room. Many of our citizens availed themselves of the privilege, and more than one expended double the sum for "refreshments" that was demanded for admittance. The balls increased in popularity and became the rage. Every crowd and maddened was infected with a desire to shine in the maze of the waltz and partake of cakes and cider from the generous strangers—which were alas! the cause of the base attempt to mullet the fair Julia in damages. Musing on the pleasures of the ball-room, as she was one day resting upon the handle of a sweeping brush, defendant! Then succeeded a tempest

Umbaugh, with that spirit of cunning which tempted our first mother, quietly approached, and asked the cause of her sadness? She replied with expressive silence! He persisted, and yet she was silent! At length, guessing the reason of her dejection, he tenderly asked her if she would go to the ball that was to take place that night? "A modest blush instantly suffused her cheek, and she became indignant that one so hateful to her should have guessed the current of her thoughts. But she suppressed her anger, and instead of knocking Umbaugh on the head with the brush handle, replied—"Why, John, how should I go?—I have got no shawl!" "This was just the thing for the lover. His whole soul instantly shone out in his face, and his hand rushed into his pocket, from which he produced a Spanish milled dollar; and with an air not unlike that with which Coriolanus yielded to his mother's entreaties, placed it in her hand—saying, "take this—go buy a shawl and go to the ball!"

This evidence of her lover's liberality for a moment overcame her antipathy to his person—but in the next she was on the point of hurling the dollar into his face, when, as the Father of Mischief would have it, an itinerant grinder of music stopped at the door and struck up a favorite waltz in which she had excelled in her native village. Music can melt rocks and bend knarled oaks, and has driven back the deadly venom from the fangs of the rattle-snake—who then will ensue poor Julia, when we say that she was conquered by the combined associations of music and home, and consented to accept the dollar!—more fatal to her than the gift of Jupiter to Pandora. The shawl was purchased and she went to the ball, where all agreed she was the fairest of the fair; and it is recorded to her honor that she waltzed down more partners than any lady in the room. Whether her success rendered her more grateful to her lover Umbaugh, we are not informed,—certain it is, however, that her exhibition at the ball increased the intensity of the flame that had been kindled in his bosom, and which he now thought could only be extinguished in her arms. He thought not of the Spanish milled dollar that had been appropriated for the shawl, and so magnificently was he in spirit that the mines of Golconda were as useless dross, compared to her smiles. Hence he plied her with presents, and finally succeeded in inducing her to receive a pair of "ear-bobs valued at 37 1/2 cents—two rings valued at 25 cents—one breast pin valued at 25 cents—one horn comb valued at 50 cents—and a strand of beads valued at 50 cents" (we quote from his bill)—making with the Spanish milled dollar, a sum total in presents of "Two dollars and eighty-seven and a half cents!" We will not stop to inquire whether any lady should receive such an enormous sum in presents from a gentleman without being "engaged" to him,—for that is a question which is the gist of this suit,—but to proceed with our narrative. No testimony was offered to show the conduct of Julia at the period of receiving the case of jewels; certain it is, however, that whilst they were in her possession she refused to have the plaintiff! Astonishment, for a while, overthrew Mr. Umbaugh's faculties—he was "not in his senses," as the phrase is, and instead of attending to his business, went about "sighing like a furnace!" Bitter, indeed, are "the pangs of despaired love"—but sweet are the pleasures of revenge. Thus thought Mr. Umbaugh, at the first dawn of reason, as he walked up Patrick street on a moonshiny night, with his hands in his breeches pockets. But it was not until he reached the centre of Bensc-Town bridge, and the bright laugh of Julia, (who was surrounded by his rivals,) burst upon his ear, like moon-light upon the waters, that he swore to be revenged. He did not think of the dagger and rats-bane—or the leaden ball or hemp—no, he was too peaceable for that. He thought of the laws of the land—for the memorable case of Barnard vs. Gaul, was fresh upon his mind. "What," thought he, "are Barnard's woes to mine—he only gave one ring to his lady-love, I gave two—he gave no Spanish milled dollar—no horn comb—no breast pin!—What then, I say, are his ill's compared to mine?—Yes, I will sue her!" Execution followed his resolve, and he proceeded to the magistrate with his bill thus stated:

Julia Bollenbacher,

To John Umbaugh, Dr.

To 1 pair of ear-bobs	\$0 37
To 2 rings	25
To 1 breast-pin	25
To 1 Comb	50
To Cash	1 00
To Beads	50

\$2 87 1/2

A warrant was issued, and Tuesday last appointed as the day of trial. At the time appointed the parties appeared, attended by their respective friends, and the trial proceeded in the German language; and from what transpired we gathered the following facts:

Julia appeared in fine spirits, whilst her lover looked unutterable things, and as if he wished himself at the bottom of the Dead Sea. After an awful pause, the magistrate, having duly weighed the testimony, decided in favor of the defendant! Then succeeded a tempest

of Dutch words, that threw both speakers and hearers into convulsions of laughter, and the unfortunate lover into the most ludicrous perplexity, during which the beautiful Julia moved off to a waltz-movement, that sounded in our ears very much like

"Go to the devil and shake yourself!" &c.

From a London Paper.

Trick of a Lawyer.—Several years ago, the son of a rich Jew was on the point of being married to a Christian, on which the father who had not so much objection to the religion of the lady as to the smallness of her fortune, expostulated with the young man, and told him that he might have a person with more money. The son, however, was firm in his resolution, and replied that whether his father consented or not, he would marry the object of his affections; and if he refused to give him a proper share of his fortune, he would himself turn Christian, whereby he should claim the benefit of an English statute, and obtain half of what he possessed. Upon this the old man was greatly confounded, and soon after went to consult legal advice, and to inquire whether there was such a law in existence. The counsellor replied, there certainly was, and that his son, upon turning Christian, would have a right to half his fortune, "but," added he, "if you will give me ten guineas, I will put you in a way to disappoint him, and the graceless rogue shall not be able to obtain a farthing." At this the old man's hopes revived, and putting ten guineas into the lawyer's hand, expressed an impatience to know how he was to proceed, when the counsellor replied with a smile—"You have nothing to do, sir, but to turn Christian yourself!"

An Urgent Case.—Mr. Sharp, the surgeon, being sent for to a gentleman who had just received a slight wound, gave orders to his servant to go home with all haste imaginable, and fetch a certain plaster. The patient, turning a little pale, said, "Lord, sir, I hope there is no danger!" "Indeed there is," answered the surgeon, "for if the fellow does not run like a race horse the wound will be healed before he returns."

A Practical Phrenologist.

A lad in New York, who had been insulted by some impudent fellow, and who was desirous of reprimanding him for his insolence, but who, it would seem, lacked the courage necessary for the undertaking, was seen most unmercifully thumping his head with a huge club, and when asked why he done so, replied that he wanted to raise the bump of "combativeness," so that he might flog Bill Smith!

A layman in Providence, who occasionally exhorted at evening meetings, thus expressed his belief in the existence of a Deity:

Brethren—I am just as confident that there is a Supreme Being, as I am that there is flour in Alexandria; and that I know for a certainty, as I yesterday received from there a lot of 300 barrels fresh superfine, which I will sell as low as any man for cash."

Guessing at Hard Words.

I am often reminded of the missionary who was ascending the Mississippi river with some religious tracts, and stepped on shore from a flat boat to accost an old lady who was knitting before a low shanty, under a tree near the river. It was in the Asiatic cholera time, and the epidemic was then in N. Orleans.

"My good woman," said the evangelist, as he offered her a tract, "have you got the gospel here?"

"No, sir, we hain't," replied the old crone, "but they've got it awfully down to New Orleans!"

The question was a puzzle.

Knickerbocker.

SANG FROID.

Harrison, of Virginia, the father of Gen. Harrison, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a very large heavy man—after affixing his name to that memorable instrument, he turned to Elbridge Gerry, who was very thin and slender, and said, "When the time of hanging comes, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half an hour after I am gone."

Albany Daily Adv.

A Hint to Wives.—"If I'm not at home from the party to night at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "That I won't," said the lady, significantly, "I won't wait—but I'll come for you." He returned at ten precisely.

An editor in Pennsylvania, in addressing a cotemporary, uses the following language:

"You are too lazy to work, too proud to beg, too cowardly to steal, and the only way you could adopt to procure

livelihood, was to become a political prostitute—you are a mean spirited, contemptible poltroon, whom it would disgrace an honest dog to bark at."

It is reported that the African Church in Hartford was demolished and burnt by a mob on Sunday night.

Public Schools and Boys.

The Boston Transcript contains the following anecdote, illustrative of the operation of public schools.

BETTER YET.—We mentioned yesterday the name of a lad who was the youngest of six brothers who had each successively gained a Franklin Medal at the Annual Examination of the Public Schools. A subscriber informs us that there is now residing in the city a family, consisting of eight sons (only) all of whom have in succession obtained the Franklin Medal at the Mayhew School, and two of them, who were afterwards graduates at the High School, obtained each a Franklin Medal there, making ten Franklin Medals in possession of the family. Beatis!

Now we are on the subject of these medals, we may as well relate a pleasant incident that occurred in our office yesterday evening. After our paper had gone to press, one of the carriers, an intelligent lad, who distributes—on the northern route, did not make his appearance with his usual punctuality. "Where is Joseph?" asked the clerk. "He's down in Faneuil Hall," said John, another urchin, who knows a hawk from a henshaw, drinking Champagne with the Mayor, & Gov. Armstrong, and Mr. Everett, and President Quincy, and all the Aldermen, and Constables, and —" John was running on with a long and not very intelligible story, when the clerk brought him to, and found, by a little cross examination, that Joseph had gained one of the Franklin Medals at the Wells School, and was dining with his fellow laureats at Faneuil Hall, as the aforesaid John had cunningly discovered.—The papers, however, were not neglected, nor did our subscribers suffer from Master Joseph's late dinner. He made his appearance in good season; his medal rolled up in its blue ribbon, and modestly stowed away in his pocket—and performed his customary round, with his usual alacrity. And here we may add, that if he is as diligent at his studies as he has been in our service, no boy more richly deserves a token of his preceptor's approbation."

The editor of the Newcastle, Delaware, Gazette gives the following account of an incident in the Baltimore riots:

During the late riots at Baltimore, a newspaper carrier, endeavoring to learn a new route for distribution of his papers, resorted to the singular mode of marking his subscribers' houses with a piece of chalk, in order to assist his memory on the succeeding day! The inmates of these houses discovering the same, and not being aware of the real cause, supposed that their dwellings had been selected for destruction by the mob, and were thus marked for that purpose! Many of them, under this erroneous impression, moved their furniture and families into other dwellings, and the poor carrier, on the following day, found that his laudable attempt to serve his subscribers regularly, had caused as much fear and disturbance, as though he had been the leader of the mob, with the whole riotous band under his control. Thus our readers may perceive how easy it is, in times of excitement, for an honest man to alarm a whole community with so simple a thing as a piece of chalk!

Sheep in Vermont.—It is computed that there are about 2,000,000 sheep in Vermont, and that they produce nearly \$4,000,000 worth of wool.

Southern Idiom.

A driver in Georgia, being asked by a passenger if there was any game in the neighborhood, replied, that there were Rabbits, Partridges, and quite a smart sprinkle of Squirrels.

Mother," said a little fellow the other day, "is there any harm in breaking egg shells?" "Certainly not, my dear, but why do you ask?" "Cause I dropped the basket just now, and see what a mess I'm in with the nasty yolk."

Balt. Star.

Music Masters Look Out!

The last Augusta Courier says:—A passenger in the western state states, that as he passed through Alabama, he understood that Judge Crawford, of that state, had shot a music teacher dead, for improper liberties taken with his daughter, while engaged in giving her lessons on the piano.

Papers from Sidney, New South Wales, to the 7th of March last, have been received by the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce. Great joy was occasioned, about the last of February, by the arrival of a cargo of women from England. The value of this article in the Sidney market may be inferred from the fact, that with a population of over 24,000 males in the Colony, there are only 10,000 females.

Colored School in Canaan.—A town meeting was held in Canaan, in the county of Grafton, N. H. on the 21st ult. at which a vote was passed for the removal of the Noyes Academy, at which black and white children are promiscuously received. A committee was appointed to carry the vote into execution. On Monday of last week the committee, with other inhabitants of the town and neighboring towns, to the number of about 300, assembled, with from ninety to a hundred yoke of oxen, and removed the academy to a distance of about half

a mile, and left it in the midst of a swamp.

We are surprised that men should be found, whose false notions of philanthropy should prompt them to establish institutions, for introducing a more free intercourse between the white and black population than that which the general feeling of the community now tolerates, and that they should persevere in the maintenance of these institutions, when they find that the almost universal sense of the community is opposed to them. Yet we are sorry to see acts of violence resorted to, for the suppression of any establishment, in violation of the rights of individuals, however obnoxious. If any establishment be set up which is intended to be a school of vice even, there must be some other mode of suppressing it, than by a vote in town meeting. It cannot be suppressed by law, it must be done by amending the law, or by the weight of public sentiment, made to operate in a peaceful way and without violence.

Bos. Adv. Non Plus.

Soon after wooden

clocks began to come into fashion,

which had recently purchased one,

and caused his neighbors to assemble at his house

one evening, for the purpose of hearing a

young exhorter hold forth. The great

white faced caseless clock struck up conspicuously in a couple of wooden braces

on the opposite wall, was the wonder of

each and several of the neighbors as they

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Philadelphia, Aug. 26.

Great Town Meeting in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia has responded to the call of the South, and in a spirit and with a voice worthy her high character, and admirably suited to the crisis. The Town Meeting of yesterday afternoon was attended by thousands of our citizens—the old as well as the young—the strong as well as the feeble—the whole bold and zealous, as well as the timid, cautious, and prudent, but not the less patriotic. It was a noble demonstration of public opinion and cannot but have a salutary effect upon the South, and, indeed, upon the whole Union. To say that the meeting was large—that it was composed of thousands—will not afford the reader at a distance an adequate idea of the vast multitude that assembled together on the occasion, not only from every section of the city, but from the remotest parts of the county of Philadelphia.

The call designated 4 o'clock as the hour, and the Musical Fund Hall as the place of meeting; and at the time fixed upon, the vast saloon of the building was crowded to excess, and thousands, we are assured, were unable to obtain admission. In short, the meeting was one of the largest ever held, on any occasion, in Philadelphia. The best, the purest, the most patriotic spirit prevailed; and the sentiments expressed throughout, both by the orators and in the resolutions, were warmly and heartily responded to.

The meeting was called to order by W. C. Patterson, Esq. chairman of the committee of superintendence, who, nominated Alderman McMichael as President—the nomination was unanimously confirmed.

The resolutions as annexed were adopted without a dissenting voice.

Whereas, The indecent and impudent conduct of certain individuals of the North, with the domestic relations of the slaveholding states of the South, have endangered the peace of our fellow citizens of that section of our common country, and excited apprehensions and prejudices injurious to the Union; and whereas, the citizens of the South having appealed to the non-slaveholding states, to manifest their disapprobation of the measures referred to, and to rescue them from the incendiary efforts of those who make our territory the seat of a warfare upon the domestic institutions of the South. Therefore,

Resolved, That we respond to the call of our brethren of the South, that we are their brethren, and as such sympathize in their dangers and wrongs, and view with regret and indignation the incendiary measures which have disturbed their tranquility.

Resolved, That we consider the course of the Abolitionists in organizing societies, maintaining agents, and disseminating publications intended to operate upon the institutions of the South, as unwise, dangerous, and deserving the emphatic reprehension and zealous opposition of every friend of peace and of the country.

Resolved, That we distinctly disclaim any and all right to interfere directly or indirectly with the subject of slavery in the Southern States; and that any action upon it by us would be a bold violation of the Constitution and a presumptuous infraction of the rights of the South.

Resolved, That were it our unquestioned right to participate in the regulation of Slavery at the South, convinced of the justice and liberality of our Southern brethren, and believing that their practical acquaintance with, and deep interest in the subject, peculiarly qualify them to determine questions arising from it, we would, without fear or hesitation, commit it to their wisdom, justice and humanity.

Resolved, That we regard the Union of this Country as inseparable from its freedom, greatness, and glory; that we consider no sacrifice too great to maintain it, and shrink, with horror, from all that is calculated in the most remote degree to endanger or impair it.

Resolved, That the course of the Abolitionists, by exciting the prejudices of the people of the South against the communities from which they are assailed, menaces the peace and permanence of this Union.

Resolved, That as the People of the South alone have the power to emancipate their slaves, the irritating policy of the incendiaries renders that happy result more remote and difficult of attainment, and, nay, perhaps, forever, those chains which they affect a desire to break.

Resolved, That the interference of the Abolitionists with the slavery of the South, must inevitably multiply at once the dangers, and suspicions of the masters, and render necessary a heightened degree of vigilance and security; thus heaping additional restraints upon the bondman, and increasing the afflictions of the object of their misguided efforts.

Resolved, That we regard the dissemination of incendiary publications throughout the slaveholding States with indignation and horror; that measures so directly calculated to involve results at which humanity shudders, cannot fail to meet the hearty and indignant reprobation of the benevolent and patriotic, and that efficient, but legal and moderate measures should be adopted to suppress an evil far more dangerous and disgraceful.

Resolved, That the obnoxious measures of the Abolitionists having produced great and general excitement at the North, have already disturbed the peace of our cities, and threaten consequences still more extended and deplorable.

Resolved, That the efforts of foreign

causes referred to, or by any other, unhappily revolt against the laws and the lives of our southern brethren, (which liever in its mercy avert,) the young men of the North are prepared to meet the danger, shoulder to shoulder with the people of the South, and prove by the ready sacrifice of their blood, their devotion to the peace and the rights of all parts of our beloved Union.

Resolved, That we recommend to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to enact, at the next session, such provisions as will protect our fellow-citizens of the South from incendiary movements within our borders, should any such hereafter be made.

Resolved, That the North is sound to the core on the subject of slavery; that the mass of the people of the non-slaveholding states, neither claim nor desire a right to interfere with the institutions of the South, and regard with decided and marked disapprobation, the principles and measures of the abolitionists.

Resolved, That we confidently believe the number and influence of those in this state, who are disposed to agitate the subject of slavery in the South, are extremely limited; and that the individuals in this city who are recognized as abolitionists, are, for the most part, disengaged to any end and all measures which may tend to excite or endanger the South.

Resolved, That we have reason to believe that that there is no abolition press or publication in this city, and that no incendiary measures have been adopted or sanctioned by the friends of emancipation in the state.

Resolved, That we regard those who, under the pretense of putting down abolition, have violated the law, and disturbed the peace of the community, as the most efficient auxiliaries of the cause they affect to oppose; that the young men of Philadelphia, opposed to the measures of the abolitionists, pledge themselves, on the first symptom of disturbance, to lend their heart and determined aid to arrest and secure the legal punishment of those who degrade their cause by violence and outrage.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to act as a committee of correspondence, to publish the proceedings of this meeting in the papers of this city, and procure their dissemination in the South.

Resolved, That all measures, the natural and direct tendency of which is to excite the slaves of the South to revolt, or to spread among them a spirit of insubordination, are repugnant to the duties of the man, and the citizen, and that where such measures become manifested by overt acts, which are cognizable by constitutional laws, we will aid by all the means in our power in the support of those laws.

Resolved, That while we recommend to others the duty of sacrificing their opinions, passions, and sympathies upon the altar of the laws, we are bound to show that a regard to the supremacy of those laws is the rule of our own conduct—and consequently to deprecate and oppose all tumultuary assemblies, all riotous or violent proceedings, all outrages on person and property, and all illegal notions of the right or duty of executing summary and vindictive justice in any mode un sanctioned by law.

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas it has become a matter of public notoriety, that projects are entertained by individuals in the Northern States of this Union, for effecting the immediate abolition of slavery in our sister States, and that associations have been formed for this end—and there is cause to believe that the numbers and influence of these persons have been greatly exaggerated by the apprehensions of many of our Southern brethren, and too probably by the sinister designs of others, who discern an occasion to promote in the South, disaffection to our happy Union;—And in consequence of the great increasing excitement prevailing upon this subject, it becomes our duty to attempt to calm the minds and assure the confidence of the good people of those States, by expressing the sense of this community upon these procedures. We, the citizens of Boston here assembled, hereby make known our sentiments respecting this momentous subject, in the hope that the same may be favorably received and adopted by other communities and assemblies of our fellow citizens, so that a public and general sentiment may be demonstrated to exist in the North, adverse to these destructive projects. We hold this truth to be indisputable, that the condition of slavery finds no advocates among our citizens—our laws do not authorize it—our principles revolt against it—our citizens will never tolerate its existence among them. But although they hold these opinions, they will not attempt to coerce their brethren in other States to conform to them. They know that slavery, with all its attendant evils, was entailed upon the South by the mother country, and so firmly engrained upon their social system, that the Revolution, which sundered their political ties to Great Britain, had no effect whatever in loosening those which bound the slave to his master in the colonial State. This condition of things continued and existed at the adoption of the Federal Constitution. By that sacred compact which constitutes the American Union one nation, the rights and jurisdiction of the Southern States were recognized and confirmed by all the rest. The actual state of their social relations was the basis of that compact; and we disclaim the right and disbelieve the policy, and condemn the injustice of all efforts to impair or disturb solemn obligations thus imposed upon ourselves by our free act with a full knowledge of their nature and bearing upon the political system, and by an adherence to which we have together professed in peace and triumphed in war for nearly a century.

Entertaining these views, we solemnly protest against the principles and conduct of the few, who in their zeal would scatter among our Southern brethren brands, arrows, and death. We deplore the illusions of a greater (though we still believe a small) number of estimable, moral and pious persons, who confiding in their own motives, but blind to

the appalling consequences, unconsciously co-operate with them in their attempts to violate the sacred faith of treaties, and the plain principles of international law.

Above all, we regard with feelings of indignation and disgust, the intrusion upon our domestic relations, of alien emissaries, who, in their efforts, but blind to

the importation of that article, he has adopted the singular expedient of receiving cargoes of common wines from Europe, contained in casks made of lead, exceeding in thickness more than two inches. This plan he has carried on with perfect success until recently, when one of the lynx-eyed officers of the customs detected the fraud, and has now caused proceedings to be instituted against the wily perpetrator. We are requested to defer, for a few days, the publication of the delinquent's name.—*N. Y. Paper.*

The quantity of Corros consumed in the United States is about 200,000 bales, and the value of these, when manufactured, is more than forty millions of dollars.

The Wool crop of the present year was probably worth twenty-five millions; and, as a general calculation, of its manufactures, about fifty millions.

The manufactures of LEATHER and IRON, (not including the common smith-work, as to the latter,) are worth not less than eighty millions a year.

A new business is making rapid strides to importance, the manufacture of SILK. This, it is said, will be, in five years, or less, worth from ten to twenty millions a year, and gives a profitable employment to vast numbers of women and children, at their own homes.—*Nat. Int.*

A Good Crop.—Judge Serviss, of Bechtel township, Clark county, Ohio, gave us a few days since, as the product of a field of Oats, just reaped by him, the following statement: His field contains 13 acres of ground, which yielded 1105 dozen sheaves of oats, the average of which is estimated at one bushel to a dozen sheaves. Net produce, eighty-five bushels per acre.—*Pioneer.*

At Lockport, N. York, while boring for water a few days since, at the Eagle Tavern, they struck a vein of inflammable vapor or gas, at the depth of about 70 feet, with which it is now the intention to light the whole house.

REVERDY JOHNSON.—This gentleman has replied to the very polite invitation of the sovereigns of the tenth ward, that he will not quit the city of Baltimore alive. He complains very feelingly that all the hard earnings of seventeen years have been sacrificed to the fury of the mob. His case is indeed a hard one. We

think, however, that the citizens of Baltimore, who permitted this outrage to be done, owe him a full indemnity for the loss which he has suffered under their eyes. Mr. Johnson is one of the most respectable citizens of that place, and has justly been considered one of the most shining ornaments of the Maryland Bar. He is now stripped of every thing except character, and blackened and defamed to that particular.—*Pitts. Advo.*

From the Lexington (Ky.) Intel.

The following letter has been handed to us, addressed to the friends of humanity in Lexington. The appeal, we are gratified to learn, has not been made in vain. Three of our Physicians, on the receipt of the letter, started immediately for Versailles, viz: Drs. PAWLIN, BELL, and BLACKBURN, and probably others, if necessary, will follow.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 17.

Versailles is visited with the Cholera in its most malignant form. First case occurred at 3 o'clock on Sunday morning, and the deaths in the first 24 hours have been about 20. Among the dead are some of our physicians, and others of our doctors are sick. We want medical aid? Can you afford us any? If you have any physicians who will come, tell them we need them much. Pray send us some physicians.

RANDOLPH RAILEY,
N. HAYDON,
GEO. TWITMAN, JR.
W. E. ASAMORE.

A rich farmer of Marion township, suspecting an improper intimacy between his daughter and a hired boy, chained the latter to a tree, and flogged him so severely that he died and was secretly buried. The story was told in a thousand ways, and at each repetition a new horror was added. The young lady was represented as at the point of death, and the father as having fled, in order to escape to some worthy Squire's office, in order to get the master consummated, were pursued and overtaken by the father, who immolated the apprentice on the spot.

In short, the City and County of Lancaster were kept in constant agitation for several days—the Police officers were despatched in pursuit of the alleged murderer, when, "lo behold," the apprentice boy made his appearance, and was ascertained to be a lad of 24, full of life and love, determined not to abandon the Farmer's daughter, who is said to be a charming lass of 16. It is true, however, that the farmer really flogged his would-be son-in-law, who don't deserve the daughter if he is not willing to suffer a little in her behalf. "The course of true love never did run smooth."

HONORABLE CONDUCT.

Among the deeds of violence, dishonesty, and selfishness, which we have been called upon to record in such quick succession, it is gratifying to meet with some instance of generosity of spirit, which may present a contrast to the gloomy catalogue. Sometime last December, Mr. Josiah Perham, Jr. of Hallowell, (Me.) having experienced unexpected losses in consequence of his endorsements for a friend, was obliged to compound with his creditors in this city, who gave him an entire release from his obligations, to the amount of \$30,000, on his payment of fifty per cent. of the sum of his debts. He has since been enabled by some fortunate operations, to come into the possession of \$21,000; and his former creditors in Boston were recently surprised by his visiting them, and paying the remaining \$15,000, from which they had granted him a release. Such conduct is its own best reward.

Boston Atlas.

Sudden Deaths.—We learn verbally from Bel-Air, Harford county, that 10 or 12 persons after partaking heartily of Crabs, were taken suddenly ill with cholera morbus, and that seven of the party expired in a few hours.

We are surprised that any person should have been guilty of such imprudence, as crabs are generally considered an unwholesome food at this season, and more particularly of late years. We would impress upon all the propriety of being careful in their food, and in all the means necessary to preserve health.

The melancholy occurrence mentioned above should be a caution to others.

Balt. Chron.

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From the Lexington (Ky.) Intel.

The following letter has been handed to us, addressed to the friends of humanity in Lexington. The appeal, we are gratified to learn, has not been made in vain. Three of our Physicians, on the receipt of the letter, started immediately for Versailles, viz: Drs. PAWLIN, BELL, and BLACKBURN, and probably others, if necessary, will follow.

Friday; and yesterday, while running rapidly close along shore to avoid the current, a large cotton tree, ninety feet in height and four feet through, suddenly swayed to and fro as we approached, and just as the bow came opposite to it fell heavily, and with a tremendous crash, across the deck, breaking through the boiler deck to the lower, on which a dozen men were sleeping, all of whom had not time to leap out of danger before the huge trunk sunk deep into the deck, nearly severing one poor fellow in two, and crushing the head of another, and slightly wounding one or two others. The alarm was very great on board, and for a few moments we expected the boat to swamp. After an hour's hard labor, the tree which held the boat fast to the bank like a vice, was cut away, a grave dug, and the mangled corpse placed in it coffinless, and we were once more under way again.

This afternoon a squall struck us, and nearly capsized us. We were unable to withstand its force, and were compelled to stop the engine and float down the stream with the head of the boat in the teeth of the storm.

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There is warning and much matter for reflection in the following brief paragraph, copied from the Boston Reformer:

"A melancholy consideration it is, that from the very nature of things, arbitrary and despotic forms of government tend to perpetuate themselves by enslaving the mind; whereas free forms of government, if not carefully watched over and cherished, tend to destroy themselves by introducing riches, luxury, vice, a want of due subordination, and in consequence a general corruption of manners."

—•—•

Remarkable Cure.—A young gentleman in Greenfield village, (Mass.) had a finger cut off by the blade of a bayonet.

It was severed between the first and second joints. Dr. Deane was called in about fifteen minutes afterwards. The severed portion had fallen among the hay, and was then pale and cold; it was taken up, washed in warm water, secured on the stump by sewing and bandages, and is now entirely re-united. This fact should serve as a lesson, in all similar cases, to 'save the pieces.'

Greenfield, Mass.

—•—•

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered lady B. to the gentle Suss, who was walking languidly through a quadrille.

"Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prominent Miss.

"I shall not do so."

—•—•

York Bank.—The Directors of the York Bank have appointed SAMUEL WAGNER, Esq. (formerly Editor of the York Recorder,) Cashier of that institution, recently made vacant by the death of J. Schmidt, Esq.

—•—•

The Value of Married Men.—"A little more animation, my dear," whispered lady B. to the gentle Suss, who was walking languidly through a quadrille.

"Do leave me to manage my own business, mamma," replied the prominent Miss.

"I shall not do so."

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Tennessee Election.

Mr. Cannon, the anti-Van Buren candidate for governor of Tennessee, has been elected by a considerable majority over Mr. Carroll, the present incumbent, who was run as a Jackson Van Buren man.

—•—•

The hunters of Long Island have taken the leopard or tiger which recently escaped from the menagerie. He received 30 balls before he gave up.

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Tennessee Election.

Mr. Cannon, the anti-Van Buren candidate for governor of Tennessee, has been elected by a considerable majority over Mr. Carroll, the present incumbent, who was run as a Jackson Van Buren man.

—•—•

A gentleman who takes care of hogs in New Hampshire, advertises as a runaway, "a lady pig."

For the Adams Sentinel.

TO THE MECHANICS AND LABORERS OF ADAMS COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens: Permit one who

occupies a humble station in life, one

who knows from experience the trials

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG, PA. August 31, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$5 75.

Our neighbor of the York Gazette boasts again of a large Muhlenberg Cumber raised in York, which weighs 3 lbs. 10 oz. We are determined to beat him; and mention that one raised by Mr. WHARVE, in this borough, was exhibited to us last week, which measured 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference, and weighed 4 lbs. 4 oz. And if he yields not to that, we can inform him, that one from the garden of Professor BAUER weighed 4 lbs. 8 oz. A real Wolf.

The suit which has been pending for several years in our Court, Stevens vs. Lefever, was tried last week, and resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of \$1800 damages.

A man named Peter Cornelius, of Huntington county, was tried in our Court last week for passing counterfeit notes, and sentenced to four years close confinement in the Penitentiary.

The Rail-road between Baltimore and Washington City is now open for travel. The cars pass over the whole distance in a little more than two hours!

COMMUNICATED.
BIBLE DISTRIBUTION.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Adams County Bible Society, held August 28, 1835, it was

Resolved, That Messrs. John Buzby & George Besore be added to the list of visitors for Conowago township.

Resolved, That the Visitors of the several Districts, be requested to ascertain how many Copies of the Scripture entire in the German language, and how many German Testaments may be desired.

Resolved, That public notice shall be given as soon as the Bibles and Testaments are received.

S. S. SCHMUCKER, Chair'n.
T. DICKEY, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

Democratic Convention.

A meeting of the delegates elected by the Democratic Republicans of Adams county, favorable to the re-election of GEORGE WOLF, for the purpose of forming a County Ticket, to be supported at the ensuing election, was held at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg on Monday the 24th inst, when the following persons appeared and took their seats:

Gettysburg—Adam Maury, D. Gilbert.

Mountjoy—Joseph Ridlemoser, Jacob Long.

Conowago—Joseph Buckee, John F. M. Kinney.

Cumberland—Jacob Herbst, Jno. Hemes.

Hamiltonian—John McGinley, W. J. Seabrook.

Germany—J. Wintrode, Philip Wolf.

Huntington—Thompson A. Godfrey, Dr. Jesse Crumhake.

Reading—Sam'l Streyer, Sam'l Blake.

Menallen—William McGrew.

Liberty—D. Sheets, Mich'l McCarty.

Hamilton—R. M. O'Blenis.

The meeting then organized by appointing Mr. THOMPSON A. GODFREY President, and William J. Seabrook Secretary. The Convention then proceeded to make the following nominations:

ASSEMBLY.
CHRISTIAN PICKING,
THOMAS C. MILLER,
COMMISSIONER,
JOHN AULABAUGH.

AUDITOR,
JOHN EICKER,
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JACOB HERBST.

Resolved, That Col. Samuel Blake, John McGinley, and Thompson A. Godfrey, be appointed Conferees, to meet the Conferees of York county, to form a Senatorial Ticket.

Resolved, That Committees of Vigilance be appointed for the borough and each township in the county.

Resolved, That the above proceedings be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and be published in the several papers in the county.

T. A. GODFREY, Pres't.

W. J. SEABROOKS, Sec'y.

We understand that the Banks have agreed not to receive 1-16ths of a Spanish dollar for more than five cents. This will reduce the numerous tribe known by the name of fips to an equality with our five cent pieces, and occasion perhaps a considerable change in the dealings of those who trade in small wares.

Phil. Gaz.

We have understood that the Governor of South Carolina has offered a large reward (\$50,000) for the delivery, in S. Carolina, of the celebrated Agitator, Arthur Tappan, of N. York.

We learn also, from the Richmond Enquirer, that the sum of \$20,000 has been made up in N. Orleans, as a reward to be paid for the delivery of the same individual upon the levee in that city.

Awful Occurrences at the London and Birmingham Rail Road. On the 14th of July, one of the shafts of the tunnel of this rail-road gave way, and buried all within it, to the depth of 80 feet from the surface. It is said to be "impossible to state correctly the number of victims that had fallen by this dreadful catastrophe, as not one out of the number that was at work is left to tell the dismal particulars."

The will of '32 gives Judge Leigh, about \$10,000 and his son \$5,000; and his evidence is most strong against this will. Thus if the will of '32 be defeated, he and his son lose all these legacies: so that he has from the obligations of honor and duty, returned an estate of \$100,000, in order to render himself a competent witness.

This is not all. The will of '32 gives Judge Leigh, about \$10,000 and his son \$5,000; and his evidence is most strong against this will. Thus if the will of '32 be defeated, he and his son lose all these legacies: so that he has from the obligations of honor and duty, returned an estate of \$100,000, in order to render himself a competent witness.

It is supposed that twenty-five or thirty thousand persons visited the scene of destruction yesterday.

The shock was distinctly felt several miles off; and the column of smoke which ascended from the vessel afforded one of the most beautiful and magnificent sights ever witnessed.

By the Court,
THOS. C. MILLER, Clerk.

Aug. 31.

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

We are authorized to announce the name of Major DAVID SCOTT as a candidate for *Brigade Inspector* at the 21st inst.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

TO THE VOLUNTEERS AND MILITIA OF THE 2D BRIGADE 5TH DIVISION P. D.

Fellow Soldiers: FOR the liberal support you bestow upon me at the last Election, which placed me the highest of the Candidates, I return you my most sincere and unfeigned thanks, and were it not for the urgent solicitations of my friends, I should not again offer myself as a Candidate for the Office of

Brigade Inspector

at the ensuing Election. Should I again be the choice of the independent voters of this Brigade, I will pledge myself to the utmost of my abilities, to discharge the duties of the Office faithfully and with impartiality.

JOSEPH J. KUHN.

Aug. 17.

Delegate Elections.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the County Meeting which was held in Gettysburg, on the 5th inst., the Standing Committee of the Democratic Republican Party of Adams County, request their fellow-citizens to meet at their usual places of holding their Borough and Township elections, on Saturday the 12th of September next, and elect TWO Delegates from each to meet in County Convention, at the Court-house in Gettysburg, on Monday the 14th of September, to form a COUNTY TICKET for the support of the people of Adams County at the ensuing election, and to select *Conferees*, to meet other *Conferees* from York County, at the house of Mr. SMITH, in the borough of Hanover, on Wednesday the 16th of September, to put in nomination a candidate to represent this District in the STATE SENATE.

As the approaching election is of great importance, and one in which every citizen feels a deep interest, it is hoped that every Township will be fully represented; and it is desired that the Delegates will be prepared to select Committees of Vigilance for their respective Townships.

Daniel Sheffer,
James M. Divil,
Martin Clunk,
Andrew G. Miller,
John B. Marsh,
James Clarke,
Zeph. Herbert,
D. Middlecoff,
C. F. Keener,
STANDING COMMITTEE.

Aug. 17. id

Delegate Meeting.

THE Democratic Anti-masonic Republicans of Adams County, are requested to meet at their usual places of holding their Township Elections, on Saturday the 5th of September next, to elect TWO Delegates from each Township, to meet in County Convention, on Monday the 7th of September next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, for the purpose of nominating a COUNTY TICKET to be supported at the ensuing general election.

Daniel M. Smyser,
Robert Smith,
George L. Faus,
M. D. G. Pfeiffer,
R. McIlhenny,
William McClellan,
J. D. Paxton,
J. L. Neely,
Allen Robinette,
COUNTY COMMITTEE.

Aug. 10. id

Militia Election.

A N ELECTION will be held by the Enrolled Militia & Volunteers of the 2d Brigade, 5th Division, Pennsylvania Militia, on MONDAY the 31st day of AUGUST, inst. between the hours of 10, A. M. and 6, P. M. for the purpose of electing a

Brigade Inspector

FOR SAID BRIGADE. The Election for the 1st Battalion 80th Regiment, will be held at the house of Wm. Bailey, in Franklin township; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

For the 1st Battalion of the 80th Regiment, at the house of Mr. Smith (formerly Emich's) in Hanover; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of David Bell, in Abbotts-Town.

For the 1st Battalion of the 90th Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammont, in Lewisberry; for the 2d Battalion of do. at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg.

Every member of a Volunteer Troop or Company, attached to a Volunteer Regiment or Battalion, will vote for Brigade Inspector at the above Election, in the Battalion in which he resides.

The Captains of Companies will furnish copies of the Rolls of their respective Companies to the Officers of the Battalion.

The Majors of each Battalion are hereby required to superintend and conduct the Elections of their respective Battalions, or in case of a failure or neglect to attend, then that duty will devolve on the next senior officer present—and make return thereof as is directed by law.

AN Election will be held on the 21st inst. for the election of a Brigade Inspector, by the Enrolled Militia, and Volunteers not attached to Volunteer Battalions, resident in said Regiment. The Election to be held at the same time and places of holding the Election for Brigade Inspector.

THOMAS C. MILLER,
Brigadier General.

Aug. 10. id

public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 5th of September next,

Sixty Acres, more or less, of Woodland.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Philip Felt, Wm. Orner and others.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PHILIP BEMER,
Attorney for the Heirs of
Michael Bemer, deceased.

August 3. 18

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received from the City a

Fresh Supply of GOODS.

Consisting of *Cassimeres, Sattinets, Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, &c.*

Aug. 17.

Ladies' Fasting and Seal Shoes and Slippers. *Adolesce do. Men's Boots, &c.* all of which they are disposed to sell as CHEAP as any other person. The public are invited to give them a call.

DICKEY & HIMES.

Gettysburg, Aug. 10.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE.

The Proprietors of the

PEOPLE'S LINE.

FTER returning their hearty thanks to the public, for the patronage with which they have been favored, take the present opportunity of stating that reports have been industriously circulated their prejudice, that overtures had been successfully made to several of the stockholders west of the mountains, by agents of certain other lines, to detach them from their eastern partners: it is with pleasure the proprietors assure the public, that all such attempts have been treated with the scorn they merited.

The line throughout is faithfully and well conducted, and if we are to judge by the report of hundreds who have travelled in the line, to the entire satisfaction of the public.

The stockholders are perfectly content with their present share of business, and pleased with their prospects. The line is doing well, and as long as the public show

approbation of their exertions, by an increased patronage, the partners can have, collectively or individually, no cause of dissatisfaction.

OSBORNE, DAVIS, KIRK & SCHOLFIELD.

Aug. 3, 1835.

Gettysburg Guards!

YOU will parade in front of the College, on Saturday the 5th day of

September next, at 8 o'clock, P. M. each member provided with 13 rounds blank cartridges.

R. MARTIN, O. S.

Aug. 17. id

Flax Seed Wanted.

THE highest price in Cash will be given for GOOD FLAX SEED,

by S. H. BUEHLER.

July 27. 18

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of SAMUEL PATTERSON, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts, on or before the 1st of October next. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present the same, properly authenticated for settlement.

The Executor resides in Cumberland township.

JAS. M'ALLISTER, Jr. Ex'r.

Aug. 17. id

BOOK STORE.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has, in addition to his former stock, lately received a large and general

assortment of

Classical, Theological, and

Miscellaneous Books.

Also, BLANK BOOKS of every kind,

and a general assortment of Primers and

Toy-books for children, Slates, best

Quills, ever-pointed Pencils, Writing and

Letter Paper of finest quality, Glass, Pock-

et, and all kinds of Inkstands, Pocket

Maps of the United States and several

States, Mathematical Instruments of the

finest finish, and Pocket and Family Bi-

bles, of every description, fancy and com-

mon binding—all which he intends sell-

ing on most reasonable terms.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. id

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infallible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. id

NOTICE.

N. B. Recommendations as to its effi-

cacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as

to be palatable to children.

T RUSSES.—Holl's Improved Patent

Trusses, and Common do. for sale

at the Apothecary and Drug Store of

S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. id

NOTICE.

N. B. Recommendations as to its effi-

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S. H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, May 26. id

TRUSTEES' NOTICE.

B ORIUS FAHNESTOCK, of Menallen township, Adams county, Pa.

executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscribers, in trust for his Creditors, dated the 7th day of August inst. in which said

Deed of Trust the said Borius Fahnestock conveyed his Real and certain of his Personal Property in trust as aforesaid.

The Trustees hereby give notice to all those having claims against the said

Fahnestock, to make known the nature and amount of such claims, properly au-

thenticated, and to take advantage (if they think proper) of a condition or clause in the Deed of Trust, preferring such Creditors as are willing to release on or before the 1st day of May next. And all those

Creditors who have not released their

claims by that time, will be last paid.

All those who are indebted will please

make settlement as soon as possible, to

enable the Trustees to make a speedy set-

tlement of the Estate.

C. F. KEENER, Trust's.

WILLIAM REX, Trust's.

Menallen township, Aug. 24. 18

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to

the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa. for the

benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Com-

munity; and they have appointed

Tuesday the 28th day of Sept. next, for

hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-

house in the borough of Gettysburg—

when and where you may attend if you

think proper.

JOHN HESS.

Aug. 17. 31

WOOL! WOOL!

THE highest price given for good

clean WOOL at the Store of

MILLER & WITHEROW

Gettysburg, May 18.

JAMES COOPER.

Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a

few doors east of Mr. Furry's Tav-

ern.

Gettysburg, June 9.

NEW BOOKS.

MILLER & WITHEROW